

Sierra Club Bulletin

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REPORT ON THE 1931 OUTING

Plans for the 1931 outing of the Sierra Club were undertaken by the Outing Committee with distinct misgivings. Owing to the financial depression it seemed important to provide for as economical an outing as possible. For this reason the Yosemite National Park region, with the Club's Soda Springs property at Tuolumne Meadows as a base, was selected so that members might come to and fro at a minimum of expense for transportation. There was some question with the management as to whether this type of outing would appeal to as many members as would a trip into more remote and rougher regions. The preliminary applications gave little encouragement and it began to be doubtful whether the outing would be a success in point of numbers. At the last moment, however, the tide turned, and the results were most gratifying. It was even necessary to close the list of applications as the party became, with an average of 210 members throughout the trip, as large as can be handled with comfort. The choice of participating in one or the other of the two-weeks periods seemed to appeal to more members than usual. Many new-comers took advantage of the opportunity to visit the famous region of the Tuolumne Meadows, and "old-timers" found pleasure in returning to the Soda Springs and enjoying the wonderful water.

During the first two weeks the party visited the Cañon of the Tuolumne and its northern tributaries. The route lay directly down the cañon to Pate Valley—the first time that the entire membership of a club outing has taken this route, although it has been famous for so many Sierra Club knapsack parties in the past. On the way, several members of the party went directly down through Muir Gorge, a feat accomplished by only a few heretofore, but facilitated this year by the low water. From Pate Valley the party climbed into higher regions to the north and east, camping at the head of Rodgers Cañon, visiting Rodgers and other lakes nearby, then descending into the basin of Benson Lake, where the campsite that has been so thoroughly appreciated by the Club on many previous occasions was occupied. Here the members took full opportunity of enjoying the delightful bathing and ascents were made of nearby mountain peaks. Return was made to the base camp in Tuolumne Meadows with stops in Matterhorn and Virginia cañons.

The second two-weeks trip started from Soda Springs and the first camp was made in Emeric Canon near Babcock Lake. The party then moved across the Maclure Fork of the Merced to the plateau immediately above Washburn Lake. From this point the Lyell Fork of the Merced with its splendid canon and meadows was explored and Mount Florence was ascended. The party then camped at the base of Vogelsang Pass just below Bernice Lake and the next day crossing Vogelsang and Tuolumne passes, followed up the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne to the Lyell base camp at the head of the canon. Crossing Donohue and Island passes the party camped for several days at Garnet Lake in the spectacular campsite of two years ago. Many climbed Mount Ritter and Banner Peak and a few scaled the Minarets. The party then camped at Alger Lake and the next day crossed Parker Pass to the Soda Springs base camp in Tuolumne Meadows. Members who took the entire outing said it was hard to decide which two-weeks trip was the more enjoyable, though all agreed that the last two weeks afforded the more spectacular mountain scenery.

One of the most pleasing features of the outing was the large number of young people who participated. This is most encouraging from point of view of the management because it affords

evidence that the outings are becoming even more popular and the demand for them is not on the wane. Many of the young people were of the second generation, their parents having participated in a number of the earlier outings, and there was even one member of the third generation. Too much credit cannot be given to Francis Tappaan, who so ably managed the entire outing. Great praise is also due to Ansel Adams, who during the second two weeks was so efficient in selecting campsites and in other ways making it agreeable for the members. Many members of the party also rendered invaluable service, particularly at critical times. We owe a great debt to Colonel Thomson, Superintendent of Yosemite National Park, who was always ready to assist in any way possible, and to Dr. Don Tresidder, of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, without whose continued help, through the agency of his company, the trip would have been difficult to plan and carry out. The unanimous verdict was that the 1931 outing was one of the "best ever."

NEXT YEAR'S OUTING TO THE KERN AND THE KINGS

Members of the Club, and particularly those who were with the 1931 outing party, are beginning to talk about plans for the Sierra Club outing in 1932. This outing will probably be held a little earlier than usual, commencing the first of July and ending the last of July, in order to enable those who may desire to do so to attend the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Largely at the suggestion of the Sierra Club, the National Park Service and the U. S. Forest Service are building certain main trails in the Sierra in the Kings-Kern region, which will add materially to the accessibility and enjoyment of this portion of the Sierra. Superintendent John R. White has charge of the building of the trails in the enlarged Sequoia National Park and is anxious that the Sierra Club should be among the first to travel over and enjoy these new mountain thoroughfares. Responding to his cordial invitation, the Club will start from Giant Forest. The first day's travel will be to Lone Pine Meadow at the head of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah—a wonderful campsite in the midst of some of the finest sculptured cliffs and rocks in the Sierra. The party will then cross Elizabeth Pass and travel down Deadman Cañon into the Roaring River country, and then take the Sphinx Trail across to Bubbs Creek. The last portion of this route will be through new country for Sierra Club outings. Traveling up Bubbs Creek, camp will be made at Vidette Meadow. Bullfrog and Charlotte lakes are nearby, and Rae Lake may be visited by a side trip over Glen Pass.

The trip will be divided into two sections of two weeks each, as in other years. The first two-weeks party will leave from Vidette Meadow via Kearsarge Pass. Upon the arrival of the second two-weeks members, the outing party will continue up Center Basin. From this point a new segment of the John Muir Trail has been built, called Forester Pass. This affords a spectacular crossing of the Kings-Kern Divide, avoiding the old route over Junction and Shepherd passes. The party will descend into the upper Kern basin and occupy the delightful campsite at the junction of Milestone Creek with the Kern, in the midst of numerous lakes and magnificent mountains. From this camp a side trip will be made to Mount Whitney. After staying here a few days the party will proceed down the main Kern River Cañon and up to Moraine Lake. From Moraine Lake it is planned to use the new trail now being built from the head of Big Arroyo over Kaweah Gap (formerly called Deer Gap), the lowest point in the divide between the Kern and Kaweah watersheds. Descending to Hamilton Lake and River Valley, the party will return to the Giant Forest over a magnificent new trail recently completed, which materially shortens the distance and does away with the ups and downs of the former trail.

There is every indication that this is going to be one of the most popular and delightful outings the Club has undertaken and, as usual, members who plan to join this trip are requested to file written applications without delay so as to aid the Outing Committee in its work of preparation.

ANNUAL PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBIT

The annual exhibit of photographs will be held at the headquarters of the Sierra Club, 402 Mills Building, San Francisco, September 14th to 21st, inclusive. On Saturday afternoon, September 19th, the Club Rooms will be open from two to six o'clock. The exhibit will also be held

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Mrs. I in the trip comprising was made at the headquarters of the Southern California Chapter of the Sierra Club, 445 Wilcox Building, 206 Spring Street, Los Angeles, September 29th to October 7th. Members of the party who took photographs on the recent Sierra Club outing are requested to send their albums to the Sierra Club, 402 Mills Building, San Francisco, by September 10th. Each photograph should be numbered to facilitate ordering of copies. It is hoped that everyone who took photographs will exhibit them, for each collection always has some pictures of special interest not found elsewhere. The exhibit will include the photographs taken on the recent Sierra Club outing into Yosemite National Park and to the Garnet Lake region by Ansel Easton Adams, who was with the party for that special purpose.

NEW ROUTES UP MOUNT WHITNEY

Two new routes to the summit of Mount Whitney have been discovered during the past year, offering to the mountaineer interesting variations from the horseback routes up the southern side. In 1930 Norman Clyde found a way from the northeast by means of a comparatively easy chute which leads almost to the northern rim of the summit plateau, and in August of this year a party of four succeeded in climbing the precipitous eastern face. Both of these routes start from the head of the North Fork of Lone Pine Creek, requiring a knapsack camp at an elevation of about 10,000 feet. There is no trail up this fork. Clyde's route was used by him two or three times in 1930, and in September of that year Francis P. Farquhar accompanied him down by that route.

The spectacular and interesting climb up the eastern face was made by Robert L. M. Underhill, of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and Glen Dawson, Jules Eichorn, and Norman Clyde, of the Sierra Club, on August 16, 1931. The ascent of two thousand feet occupied four hours. The members of the party took turns in leading. On the same day Farquhar ascended by Clyde's 1930 route, meeting the others at the summit. The ascent by the eastern face is a feat of real mountaineering, requiring skill and caution. It should be tried only by experienced climbers under competent leadership and should never be attempted by an unroped party or by solitary climbers. A detailed description of the route will be given in the magazine number of the Sierra Club Bulletin next February.

IN MEMORIAM

Miss Edith Codman, a most appreciative member of the Sierra Club, and one who participated in a number of the annual outings, passed away on May 24th, in Santa Barbara. The following is quoted from a letter to Mr. Ernest Dawson, written by Mrs. Mildred C. Tallant:

"Miss Codman was a true gentlewoman and a friend who was never found wanting, and the quiet joy she took in Nature bespoke her faith and confidence in the Goodness of God and friend-liness of mankind. It is a happy memory I have of her as a companion on the trail, and many spots of loveliness in mountain meadows are in thought enhanced through her having been there beside me."

Mr. Elliott McAllister, one of the charter members of the Sierra Club, died in San Mateo on August 3rd. Mr. McAllister rendered a great deal of valuable service to the Club during its early days. He was recording secretary from 1893 to 1898, vice-president from 1899 to 1904, and editor of the Sierra Club Bulletin from 1905 to 1910. Born in San Francisco in 1862, he was graduated from the University of California in 1885. He was a brother of Mr. M. Hall McAllister, who has also served the Sierra Club as a director and in other capacities.

MR. DREW'S TRIP TO ALASKA

Mrs. Harriet Holmes Haslett reports that several members of the Sierra Club participated in the trip to Alaska arranged by Mr. Clayton L. Drew during the month of July. The party, comprising 18 persons in all, enjoyed three unusual and delightful weeks of travel. The voyage was made from Vancouver on the steamer Prince Rupert through the Inside Passage, with stops

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Sepheld at several ports in British and United States territory and at Taku Glacier. The farthest north was reached at the town of White Horse by way of the White Pass and Yukon Railway. Five days were spent at Lake Atlin, where opportunities were afforded for various side trips. Some of the party climbed Mount Monarch, others fished, and a few visited a gold mine. A feature of the trip was a voyage on the lake. Mrs. Haslett reports that the members of the party were enthusiastic over the trip and it was throughout a harmonious and happy experience.

DEDICATION OF BULL CREEK-DYERVILLE REDWOOD PARK SEPTEMBER 13th

The world-famous Bull Creek-Dyerville redwood forest, near Dyerville, Humboldt County, comprising 10,000 acres of the finest stand of virgin redwoods in existence, will be dedicated as a part of the California State Park System at 11:00 o'clock Sunday morning, September 13th. in the main Bull Creek Flat. State and county officials, members of the California State Park Commission, officers and members of the Save-the-Redwoods League, Redwood Empire Association, American Legion, California Federation of Women's Clubs, Humboldt County Federation of Women's Clubs, Native Daughters of the Golden West, The Garden Club of America, officer of the Humboldt County Board of Trade and Eureka Chamber of Commerce, and citizens of Humboldt County, as well as visitors from throughout the United States, will attend the ceremonies. Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., and president of the Save-the-Redwoods League, will be one of the principal speakers. Following the dedication in the main Bull Creek Flat, a ceremony will be held at 2:30 in the afternoon in North Dyerville Flat at which the world's tallest known standing tree, a redwood 364 feet in height, will be named in honor of the three founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League, Dr. John C. Merriam, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Madison Grant of New York. Chairman William E. Colby of the State Park Commission will represent the State at the exercises. Members of the Sierra Club and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

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With the addition of this area, the Humboldt State Redwood Park, of which the Bull Creek-Dyerville forest is part, will extend for over 15 miles along the Redwood Highway north from Miranda, Humboldt County (230 miles north of San Francisco, and 62 miles south of Eureka), including the finest of the redwoods on both banks of the South Fork of the Eel River which at this point parallels the highway. It will extend 4 miles west, up Bull Creek, from the point where this stream joins the South Fork of the Eel near Dyerville, 245 miles north of San Francisco. The main unit of Bull Creek extends from Grasshopper Ridge on the south to the north ridge of the Bull Creek Basin, a distance of 41/2 miles. There will thus be a primary park area approximately

4 miles square.

How to reach the Bull Creek-Dyerville forest: By automobile, travel north from San Francisco 245 miles along the Redwood Highway (U. S. Route No. 101) to Dyerville Flat, about 10 hours' run. By train, take Northwestern Pacific from Ferry Building, San Francisco, to South Fork Station, Humboldt County. The station is approximately 21/2 miles from the main Bull Creek Flat. Automobile transportation from South Fork to Bull Creek Flat will be provided by the League for those arriving by train who have made definite arrangements with the League in advance. For further particulars, call or write Save-the-Redwoods League, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco. Telephone DOuglas 2352.



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